

Nashville Union.

TERMS:
DAILY UNION, per annum, \$3.00
SUNDAY MORNING, NOV. 30, 1862.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—Second Post Chapel (McKendree Methodist Episcopal Church.) Preaching this morning at 10 o'clock, by Rev. T. A. GOODWIN, editor of the *Indiana American*.

Preaching this evening by Chaplain H. A. PATTERSON, of the Eleventh Michigan Regiment.

The public are invited to attend.

There will be preaching at the Second Presbyterian Church, at 11 o'clock this morning. Also at 7 o'clock this evening.

Thanksgiving Day was duly observed by our Louisville contemporaries. In this city its observance has been postponed. Turkeys and thanksgiving go together, and nobody can feel thankful while gnawing the drumstick of a poor, scrawny, two dollar turkey, which a day, two years ago, would have scorned to steal for his Christmas dinner.

A large number of persons took the oath of allegiance, and gave bond for their good behavior yesterday, at the office of the Secretary of State.

THEATRE.—"Ireland as it Was," drew quite a crowd to the theatre last evening. Mr. Wight's "Ragged Pat," and Mrs. Bernard's "Judy O'Trot," were true specimens of the Irish character. With Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Foster, Mr. Allen, Mr. Everett, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Ratcliffe, Mrs. Allen, and Lizzie Mayling, to make up the cast, it could not be otherwise than a success.

Monday evening will be presented Schiller's play of "The Robbers."

More Recruits.

Thirty recruits came in from DeKalb County, on Friday evening, to join Col. STOKES'S First Tennessee Cavalry. As Parson BROWNLOW would say, each man of them has "a devil in his bosom as big as a half bushel," and was to the rebels when they let them loose!

The friends of Lieut. HENRY H. LUTZ, 7th Pa., Vol. Cav. are requested to be present at the Commercial Hotel, at 7 o'clock A. M., this morning, 30th inst., upon the occasion of the removal of his remains to the Depot of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Rebel Army.

The streets are rife every day with rumors of continued accessions to the rebel forces between Murfreesboro and Chattanooga. One report places the number of their forces at over one hundred thousand butter-nuts! We guess General ROSECRANS has hammers enough to crack them.

There is but one radical, and effective Abolition party in the country, and that is the Secession party. The course they pursue destroys the value of slave property, and this leads inevitably to the abolition of slavery.

A review of several splendid regiments took place on Broad street yesterday afternoon. The display was a fine one, "giving hope to the valiant, and from us of war."

We had no mail by the Friday evening train, the messenger failing, as we are informed, to attend to its transportation.

News items are as scarce as gold eagles in Dixie, and our columns are consequently barren of sensation items to-day.

We hear that the soldiers are making havoc with the fences a few miles out on the Chattanooga railroad. They seem to be carrying on a sort of *off-fence-ive* warfare. The offenders ought to be required to return railing for railing. Burning fences won't destroy the rebellion.

The only bulwark of State institutions and independence, is fidelity to the Federal Government.

TREASURE TROVE.—We are indebted to Messrs HARDE & Co. for a copy of this popular novel, by the great Irish humorist, SAMUEL LOVER. HARDE & Co. always keep a fresh stock of the best light literature.

A Fair Exchange.

We are decidedly in favor of the proposition which our correspondent makes, to arrest leading rebels, and exchange them for our loyal fellow-citizens who have fallen victims to the infernal conscript law. The plan has been adopted in a good many instances already, and ought to be acted on so as to effect the release of every loyal conscript.

Another Reason Why the Rebels Should be Conscripted!

NASHVILLE, TENN., Nov. 29, 1862.

DEAR SIR: You published a communication from me, a few days ago, advocating the conscription of all the able bodied rebels in Tennessee. Since that time you have written quite a sensible article, showing the impropriety of leaving enemies, rebels, in our rear, as we advance. Suppose then, my original proposition was carried out, and the rebels ordered into camps, could we not exchange them for Union men who have been conscripted in East Tennessee, and other sections of the South? I think this could be done, and that the authorities ought to move in the matter! What say you?

I am, very truly,
L. C. HOUK,
Col. 3d Regiment East Tennessee Volunteers, U. S. Army.

The New York *World* says that slavery is very profitable in Missouri. We are surprised that a journal of intelligence would be guilty of such a blunder. The reverse is the fact, and the statement of the *World* that "slaves are not saleable," ought to have prevented the editor from making such an erroneous statement.

The *World* adds that
"All who desired to accept the President's proposition probably cast their ballots for emancipation this last election."

It is not probable that two thirds of them voted, as polls were not opened in many counties. As to the rebels not voting, it is not likely that they did, and unless we are much deceived, it is not the purpose of the Administration to suffer rebels to vote.

A Southern Mother's Sorrows.

Extract of a letter captured by Lieut. TRUAX, in a skirmish with the rebels a few weeks since, at Laverne.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, ALA.,
August 30, 1862.

MY DEAR SON: I feel lonely and distressed when I go to the door and look towards your home. I think how often I have seen my devoted son coming with his arms full of bark. Oh! it fills my heart with sorrow and my eyes with tears to think of your kindness and good feeling, and then to think of your present situation. It is almost more than I can bear. I can now offer my house and forty acres of land for a substitute for you. Mary is willing to it, and I suppose you will be also. I intend to keep trying, maybe some body will take up my offer. The Conscript has taken nearly all the men from about here.

Your most affectionate mother,

POLLY ROEN.

Rebels of Nashville, who dress and fare sumptuously every day, read the above outpouring of a mother's anguish, and hang your heads at the villainy which has caused this and a thousand other griefs.

A RICH BENEFICE.—Lord Palmerston has presented a benefice in Kent, with £7500 a year, to Rev. Henry Montev Villers, who was married last year to a daughter of Earl Russell.

The English priest will receive \$37,500, or \$12,500 more than the salary of the President of the United States! No wonder that the Pharisees of the Methodist church in this city sought to obtain State patronage, and that other priests competed with them in seeking the favor of drunken politicians. These reverend impostors were laboring for an established church, and fat salaries from the State.

HEADQUARTERS 14TH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 24th, 1862.

General Orders, No. 22.

I. Brig. Gen. D. S. STANLEY having reported for duty in accordance with the orders of the Secretary of War, is announced as Chief of Cavalry, and assigned to the command of all the Cavalry in this Department.

II. Lieut. Col. W. P. HUBBARD, 2d Iowa Cavalry, is relieved from duty as Acting Judge Advocate, and announced as Inspector of Cavalry on the Staff of the General Commanding. He will report for duty to Lieut. Col. A. C. DECAT, Assistant Inspector General of this Army.

III. Major RALSTON SKINNER, having been appointed by the President Judge Advocate for this Army, is announced as such and will be respected accordingly.

IV. Col. JAMES BARNETT, 1st Ohio Lt. Artillery, being the senior officer of that arm in this Corps d'Armee, is announced as Chief of Artillery, and will report for duty at Department Headquarters.

By command of Maj. Gen. ROSECRANS,
JULIUS P. GARESCHKE,
Asst. Adj. Gen. and Chief of Staff.

Official:—C. GORDON, A. A. G.

LATE NEWS.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—By orders from Washington all the political prisoners were released from Fort Warren yesterday. Many of them left for their homes last night, including Marshal Kane, of Baltimore.

(Special to the Times.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The current talk to-day in military circles is in regard to the expediency of the army of the Potomac going into winter quarters.

Late events seem to have strengthened the probabilities of such policy being adopted, and inferences to the same effect are drawn from the President's visit to Aquia Creek.

The President will, in his message, earnestly recommend the passage of a bankrupt law by Congress.

Reports received here from the front to-day locate Jackson's advance guard at Bealstown, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, near the Rappahannock, in a position to endeavor to hold Sigel's force from advancing, or to fall upon the rear of Burnside's army, as may be most advisable.

Other reports scatter his forces along the eastern base of the Blue Ridge from the Rappahannock to Soicker's Gap, placing the bulk of them in advance, leaving parties in the rear to observe and harass our lines.

(Special to the Herald.)

AQUIA CREEK, Nov. 27.—The wife and two daughters of Dr. Gillespie, a surgeon in the U. S. army, who remained at Fredericksburg when it was evacuated by Burnside last summer, was sent across the river yesterday by a flag of truce and proceeded to Washington this P. M.

They state that the whole of Lee's army is certainly concentrating in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, and that they are determined to dispute the passage of the river by our army and contest our advance by that route step by step.

Bloody work must ensue whenever the army goes forward, which it shortly must, and the closing battles of the rebellion will be fought within a few days or weeks at the latest.

HARPER'S FERRY, Nov. 27.—Rebel cavalry have been in view all day.

The latest official report from the front is that small infantry pickets are now observable with the cavalry.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The political prisoners at Fort Lafayette, including Pierre Soule, have been released.

Claden, Miller & Co. have given their creditors notice that they will pay all demands in full, with interest.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, under date of the 26th, says: The presumption is that in a few days we will have a battle in this vicinity that will eclipse all others of this war in regard to ferocity and fierceness. There is not the slightest doubt that the enemy is in great force on the other side of the river, equal if not superior to our own in point of numbers. I have reason to believe that Gen. Lee is in command in person of the whole rebel army of the Potomac, which exceeds without doubt 125,000 men. Their camp fires can be seen extending at least ten miles along the river and from observation five miles back into the country. The enemy, as usual, has picked out an almost impregnable position, and have been for a few days past working like beavers in throwing up fortifications. Morning, noon, and night they are at it with spade and pick, the dirt flying until the walls or rifle pits are completed. Their present position is on the brow of a range of high hills, some distance back of the river, with a heavy wood in their rear. It is my opinion that back of the present range of hills, where their works are now erected, there is another range which they will occupy if driven from their strong position.

It is ascertained that Capt. Gourley, of Alabama, murdered Brig. Gen. McCook. Maj. Gen. Wright is requested by Gen. Rosecrans to arrest the Editor of the *New Albany Ledger* for violating the 57th article of war.

CAIRO, Nov. 27.—The Galveston News, of the 7th, says Sam Houston made a speech in Brenham lately.

Advices from Holly Springs to Saturday say nearly the entire population has emigrated. All the stores and most of the private residences are closed, and a small Confederate force is there, but not quartered permanently. The Federals occupy Hudsonsboro, seven miles north. The Georgia Legislature passed a law recently for obstructing all navigable streams in that State, and appropriated \$500,000 for that purpose.

CAIRO, Nov. 27.—Incendiarists are trying to burn the city of Memphis. On Sunday night there were ten different fires, and on Monday night fourteen, showing conclusively that there is a concentrated movement for the destruction of the city. Great alarm exists in consequence.

NEGROES WORKING ON THE FORTIFICATIONS.—The Lynchburg Republican states that the call of the Secretary of War for forty-five hundred negroes, to work on the fortifications about Richmond, is being promptly responded to, and the slaves forwarded to the scene of their labors. The Southside cars carry down a number daily, and the quota called for has nearly been filled.—*Grenada Appeal*.

There are now as many persons employed in the cotton mills at Lawrence, Massachusetts, as there were before the breaking out of the rebellion.—*Providence Journal*.

Proclamation of the President.

ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT RESPECTING CONFISCATION.

The President has issued the following order:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Nov. 13, 1862.

Ordered by the President of the United States that the Attorney-General be charged with the superintendence and direction of all proceedings to be had under the act of Congress of 17th July, 1862, entitled, "An act to suppress insurrection, punish treason and rebellion, seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," in so far as may concern the seizure, prosecution, and condemnation of the estate, property, and effects of rebels and traitors, as mentioned and provided for in the fifth, sixth, and seventh sections of the said act of Congress. And the Attorney-General is authorized and required to give to the Attorneys and Marshals such instructions and directions as he may find useful, and touching all such seizures, prosecutions, and condemnations; and, moreover, to authorize all such Attorneys and Marshals, whenever there may be reasonable ground to fear any forcible resistance to the act in the discharge of their respective duties in this behalf, to call upon any military officer in command of the forces of the United States, to give them such aid, protection, and support, as may be necessary to enable them safely and efficiently to discharge their respective duties; and all such commanding officers are required promptly to obey such call, and to render the necessary service, as far as may be in their power, consistently with their other duties.

By the President:

[Signed.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

EDWARD BATES, Attorney General.

In accordance with this order, the Attorney-General will shortly issue specific instructions to United States Attorneys and Marshals for carrying into effect the provisions of the act to which reference has been made.

An Interview with General Bragg's Wife.

The Weitzel expedition from New Orleans to Thibodeaux came upon the plantation of General BRAGG.

An interview with Mrs. BRAGG is thus described by a correspondent of the *Times*:
In the vicinity of Thibodeaux is situated the plantation of Major-General Bragg. It of course attracted the attention of our soldiers, and his negroes seemed to have a very intelligent idea of the relation their master stood to the national troops. As our soldiers advanced, Lieut. Col. Warner, of the 13th Connecticut, received word from Mrs. Bragg that she would like to have a guard to protect her property. This request was promptly complied with, and when Colonel Warner came up, two of his regiment were pacing quietly before the door of the mansion. They had, however, arrived too late to save the property entire. The negroes had taken advantage of the opportunity to break open the closets, invade the bureau, rip open the feather and moss beds, in search of treasure, and otherwise destroy valuables in the different rooms.

Upon Col. Warner's appearance, Mrs. Bragg, with some excitement, commenced expressing "her mind." I knew this lady many years ago, long before she was married, and few women were handsomer, or more eloquent with the tongue. I can, therefore, readily imagine that Col. Warner got the worst of it, so far as words were concerned; at any rate, I venture to remark that she had the "last say." Col. Warner suggested that it was a sad time, the lady said, "No one asked the national troops to come in this vicinity, and why were they there?" "Because," said the Colonel, "our duty, and my duty, which I learned from your own honored husband, taught me to follow my flag, and defend every portion of my country." Mrs. Bragg insisted "that the Yankees were intruders and invaders of the South."

The Colonel replied in courteous language, that he could not understand his position in that light, and incidentally remarked that, as an old friend of Gen. Bragg's, he would have been pleased to see him. At this allusion the lady's dark and sparkling eyes flashed, and she said, "If you would see General Bragg, you should meet him in the West, and not here on his plantation." The Colonel, with a little malice, replied that "our Western troops had been trying to meet Gen. Bragg, but their efforts had not been altogether successful." Hereupon the lady demanded protection, and getting in a carriage, rode beyond the immediate lines of our troops—sad, no doubt, to feel that her husband, and the trusted friend of Gen. Taylor, and the hero of one of the best fought battles on our continent, was now fleeing out of Kentucky a defeated rebel.

Jeff. Davis has ordered Gen. Holmes, of Arkansas, to demand of the Federal authorities the surrender of O'Neil, who ordered the execution of the ten guerrillas in Missouri, and in case he is not given up, Gen. Holmes is authorized to execute the first ten Federal officers who may fall into his hands. Would it not be well for our Government to instruct Gen. Rosecrans to inquire into the execution of the seventeen loyal Kentuckians by Bragg's army on its retreat through Cumberland Gap, and demand the surrender of the authors of that infernal infamy? Mr. Jeff. Davis should not be permitted to have it all his own way.

John Phoenix's Curiosity.

That incorrigible wag, Lieutenant Derby, alias "John Phoenix," while attending a theatre in San Francisco, thought he saw a person with whom he wished to speak, a few seats in front of him, and in order to attract his attention, he requested a gentleman who sat in front to reach over and punch him with his umbrella. Upon the person looking around he saw that he was a stranger, and Phoenix directed his attention to the play, leaving the puncher and punchee to settle it as best they could. The puncher requested an explanation of the puncher, whereupon he turned to Phoenix, and said—

"Sir, didn't you request me to punch that man?"
"Yes, sir."
"Well, what did you want?"
"Oh, nothing, only I had a curiosity to see if you'd do it."

At Knoxville the rebel government has very extensive works for the manufacture of cannon, shells, solid cannon balls, shrapnel and elongated projectiles. Numerous buildings are occupied for this purpose, and the whole is under the direction of an ordnance officer appointed by the government. Smooth bore cannon are rifled here, and the works are kept in operation by two sets of men—one working in the day time and the other at night. The cannon and gun carriages are sent away to different points as soon as manufactured.

QUERY.—Gen. Weitzel, who recently made a successful expedition against the enemy in Louisiana, is in a quandary. He writes that among other plunder he took "400 wagon loads of negroes," and wishes to know what shall be done with them. Can any body tell us how many negroes make a wagon load?—*Wisconsin Sentinel*.

Well sir, we have seen one little nigger load a wagon. Is that satisfactory, *Sentinel*?

We learn that the rebel pickets were at Brentwood yesterday morning.

We are again indebted to Mr. SNYDER, No. 29 Cedar street, Mr. SINGLETON, under the "Sewanee House," College street, Mr. CAMPBELL, of the "Army News Depot," Adams Express Company, and Messrs. HARDE & Co., for files of late papers.

Furniture Auction Sale.

I will sell on Monday morning, at HARDE & Bros. Old Stand, an assortment of New and Old Furniture, and a large assortment of varieties.

Great inducements are offered.

M. MABURG,

42 Public Square, Hardy Bros. Old Stand, nov30—1t.

The person who took a small Box, marked JOHN FULLER, Clinton, Mass., from Adams Express Office on Saturday night, November 29th, had better return it, or he will be reported.

W. W. CLEMENS, Agent.

WANTED.—Two good Buglers wanted immediately, to whom good pay will be given. Inquire at Headquarters, Battery G, 1st O. V. A., opposite St. Cloud Hill, near Franklin Pike.

LIEUT. A. MARSHALL,

Commanding.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1862.—1w*

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Passenger train for Louisville, Bowling Green, and Memphis Branch, leaves Nashville daily at 8 o'clock, A. M., Louisville time, which is fifteen minutes faster than Nashville time. The Ticket Agent is requested to sell no tickets to any Station on the road, except upon the presentation of a pass to such point, approved by Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS. The Ticket Office will be open in time for all to procure tickets.

Nov 30—2w.

TRALES & SWAN.

Livery and Sale Stable, No. 5 College Street, keep constantly on hand Carriages, Horses and Buggies, and are at all times prepared to send parties to any part of the country.

We have 10 or 15 good work Horses and Moles for sale at low figures; also, several large and small Spring Wagons.

Nov. 27—1m.

M. C. SELBACH, 51 Market street, is ready to redeem his change tickets in United States currency, at his counter, when presented. Hereafter, his customers must make their own small change.

nov27—1w

CITIZENS of Nashville.

Messrs. HARDE & Co., 48 College Street, are now delivering the Cincinnati, Louisville, and New York daily papers at stores and residences, in any part of the city, for twenty-five cents a week.

Leave orders at 48, College Street, nov28—1f.

By Telegraph.

(Special Telegraph to the "Nashville Union.")

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

The Armies of Bragg and Lee United.

Defeat of the Rebels at Newbern, N. C., and Frankfort, Va.

Charleston Pronounced Indefensible.

Moving of Federal Troops Southward

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Ladies from Fredericksburg, coming North, say that the feeling there is very hostile to the Administration. They preferred the burning of the city to surrender to the Federals. Rebel force very large. Supposed that Bragg's and Lee's armies have united.

Four thousand rebels attempted to take Newbern, N. C., last Tuesday, but were repulsed.

Colonel Paxton has defeated the rebels at Frankfort, Va.

It is rumored that Beauregard pronounces Charleston indefensible. The inhabitants are removing.

CAIRO, Nov. 29.—The Federal army is moving southward. Rebels falling back towards Grenada, and burning bridges as they withdraw.

The rebels are removing valuables from Jackson, Miss.

The Grenada *Appeal* of the 21st publishes the proceedings of a manufacturers' convention at Augusta, Georgia, on the 28th ult., at which, owing to the high prices of the articles used in manufactures, it was not thought advisable to contract with the government at fixed prices for more than one month.

The *Appeal* learns from several sources that the Federals in Western Tennessee and the vicinity of Holly Springs have forbidden the farmers to sow wheat, declaring that they will not be allowed to raise it. The Federals propose prohibiting the production of anything but cotton.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Nov. 24, 1862.

The attention of dealers in all kinds of liquors is called to the fact that all permits for the sale of liquors, malt, spirituous or vinous, are hereby revoked.

All violations of this order will be summarily punished.

ALVAN C. GILLEM,

Col. 1st Tenn. Inf'y, Prov. Marshal.

Nov. 25—5t.

THE "OLD RELIABLE"

AND FASHIONABLE

SHAVING & BATHING SALOON,

AT THE ST. CLOUD HOTEL, NASHVILLE.

FRANK PARISH

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS numerous friends, and the traveling public, that he has newly fitted up his well-known Saloon in the St. Cloud building, where himself and other "distinguished artists" will attend to shaving and dressing, Shampooing and Cutting Hair, in the most artistic style.

The Saloon is fitted up with everything useful to the comfort of customers. Warm and Cold Baths provided at all times, in well-ventilated rooms. He takes a continuance of the patronage so freely given in former years.

[Nov 28—1f]

\$100 REWARD.

STOLEN FROM FRONT OF HOSPITAL NO. 6, Sunday, P. M., November 9th.

A JET BLACK HORSE.

with right hind foot white; hoofs on the left thick, and some unhealed injuries on the lower part of the back in front. He is about 16 hands high in good condition; has a fast walk; eaters and trots under the saddle.

The above reward will be paid for his recovery. The thief designated, \$50 for the horse, and a liberal reward for information leading to his recovery.

Care T. J. GOUTIER.

Quartermaster, at G. H. Palmer's Headquarters, Nashville, Nov. 24th, 1862.

[Nov 28—1w]

FOR RENT.

I HAVE FOUR TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSES for rent for 1st, near the Reservoir, in Lebanon pike. There are very comfortable houses, each with eight rooms, a coal house, an abundant supply of hot water, and so on, admirably situated for business purposes. The houses have recently been to market, and are now right at their doors.

I refer to Mr. BYER PEASE, City Bank; and Mr. CHAFFIN, agent of Grimes & Parsons, for any further information. They being tenants for the present year. Rent, \$300, payable quarterly. Notes, well indorsed, will be required. Renters can apply to me any after noon, at my residence, on Lebanon pike.

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